

Holmes County Farmer.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1860.

For President.

The Nominee of the Democratic National Convention.

The Democratic National Convention.

The Democratic National Convention assembled at Baltimore on Monday next. The deepest interest is manifested by all parties in its result, and increases as the Convention approaches. The eyes of the whole country are turned toward Baltimore, and the nominee of that Convention, whoever he may be, is looked upon by all sober-thinking, well-informed men as the next President of the United States. It is not our purpose now to predict who will be selected as the nominee for the Presidency, but to counsel harmonious action in order that the Democracy present a united and unbroken front to the enemies of the country. We believe that harmony will prevail at Baltimore and that a good nomination will be made—one that will convince Old Abe Lincoln himself that even rail splitting is far more profitable than running for President. The opponents of the Democracy are praying that the elements of discord may again be let loose in the Convention, and that a cordial action may be prevented, knowing full well that without such a contingency their hopes of success have no foundation. It is now the general impression however, that wisdom and prudence will triumph at Baltimore, and of course, will lead us to complete victory in November next. The Democracy appear to have every confidence that sectionalism and local fanaticism, coming from any quarter, will be firmly and sternly rebuked by the loyal representatives of our great party, whose mission it has been, and must yet be, to crush out everything that militates against the permanency of our government and enduring reverence for its laws.

PATENTS TO OHIO INVENTORS.—The following patents have been issued to Ohio inventors for the week ending June 5, 1860: Joel Bowman, Somerset, Ohio, for improvement in machine for dressing millstones. Amos Glover, Piquette, Ohio, for improvement in corn and cob crushers. Balchazier Kitt, Cincinnati, Ohio, for improvement in ringing bells. George Scott, Cincinnati, Ohio, for improvement in moulds for jars. John K. Staman, Milford, Ohio, for improvement in shoe wiper. Pollman Stover, West Alexandria, Ohio, for improvement in corn-planters. Thomas Wall, Jones Station, Ohio, for improved bedstead. William May, Winchester, Ohio, assignor to J. de Bringe, E. A. Ramsey and W. W. Ramsey, of same place, for improvement in self-acting wagon brake. John C. Reed, Cincinnati, Ohio, assignor to himself and S. E. Hutchinson, of same place, for improvements in picks.

Why Lincoln was Nominated.

GEORGE A. COPPELY, one of the Pennsylvania delegates to the Chicago Convention, on his return to Philadelphia, on giving an account of the Convention, said: "Private consultations were held by the delegates from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Illinois and Indiana, and an interchange of opinion revealed this fact, that in order to defeat the nomination of Mr. Seward, those four States should rally upon Lincoln."

So the nomination of Abe was not because of honesty or his rail, but for the purpose of defeating Seward.

"Old Abe" on the Mexican War.

During the short time that Lincoln was a member of Congress he favored the passage of George Ashmun's bill, declaring the Mexican War "UNCONSTITUTIONAL AND WIDOW." He voted against the bill granting ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES OF LAND to the brave and gallant men who served as volunteers in the Mexican War.

How many of those volunteers will vote for him?

The Territories.

The territories of the United States may remain as they are until the next session, notwithstanding all the labor that has been bestowed upon them by the territorial committees of the two Houses. The desire of certain Republicans to turn squatter sovereignty into a speculating machine for the benefit of emigrant aid companies has been the mischievous agency in producing such a result.

The Great Eastern Coming.

On Saturday last the Great Eastern was to leave England on her first voyage to this country. She is now probably steaming down the English channel and will soon be ploughing her way across the broad Atlantic. Her arrival at New York is confidently expected in ten days. She will be telegraphed off Father Point, three days before she reaches New York.

Two fatal prize fights have recently occurred in England. On the 24th of April Thomas Woodgate and Charles Dixon had a pugilistic encounter near London, which resulted in the death of the latter. On the 30th of April George Henry Tyler and Thomas Miller, entered an ardent feud with the first according to the rules of the P. R. Miller was carried away from the field a corpse.

Go It, Boots.

The stationary bill of the members of Congress comprise some strange things which are generally kept a profound secret from constituents. "Honest Old Abe" appears to have got the hang of it, in his short Congressional life, as the following article from the Chicago Times will show:

When Lincoln went to Congress, he thought he would make a shine; fashionable boots were high, even at a figure above the Springfield rates. After studying the case for a long time, he worked out how to supply himself with boots, and yet not pay for them out of his pocket. He first thought of delivering a lecture, but no one could be found who would come down with the \$200. He then thought of making speeches and charging 25 cents a head just as he did recently in New England, but he could not get persons to come to hear him. In this extremity his futile genius suggested that he would buy the boots and have them paid for out of the public money. He therefore ordered a pair at eight dollars; they were sent up by Abe's orders, to the stationary clerk at the capital, and Abe drew them as stationary. At the next session he drew another pair of boots in the same manner—they being paid for out of the public money. When he was leaving for home—quitting Congress for ever—he ordered an extra fine pair at six dollars, and they were boxed up with his books and franked to "Hon. Abraham Lincoln, Springfield, Illinois."

The record of this boot transaction stands thus on the books of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and in his vouchers in the treasury at Washington: "Hon. Abraham Lincoln Three pairs of Boots.....\$25."

The idea that "this government cannot permanently endure half free and half slave," when members of Congress can provide themselves with boots—SIX DOLLAR boots—at the expense of the people, is preposterous. Just think of "Honest Abe," having his boots sent up to the capital to be drawn out by him as "stationary." Just think of the simplicity of the honest man, who taxed the people to pay for his boots when he was drawing eight dollars per day and mileage.

Col. Lane, of Indiana, when speaking of Lincoln in the Republican convention, closed his remarks by saying: "Thirty years ago you might have seen near the boundary line between Indiana and Illinois, Abe Lincoln leading barefooted oxen to the pasture and following them with the plow."

Lincoln's early experience with "barefooted oxen" might have given him some strange notions about boots; but certain it is, that the first moment he got to Congress he provided himself at the public expense, with the best boots he could obtain.

The New York Evening Post, a rabid Republican sheet, is protesting against the Tariff Bill that lately passed the House of Congress. He is especially indignant at the rate placed on claret wine. On this part of the subject he says:

"By the new tariff, ordinary claret is taxed nearly a hundred per cent, a rate which will double the price of the article and deprive large numbers of our population of the benefits of its use. No one pretends that claret comes into competition with any home product; there is no branch of domestic industry to be protected by its exclusion from our ports; the rate is so high that the revenue to be derived from its importation must necessarily decrease; and, under these circumstances, it is difficult to discover the motive for these provisions of the new tariff. Nevertheless, they are of a piece with many others, and show the extreme haste or carelessness with which it has been contrived."

The New York Express adds:

"But the Post Presidential ticket runs: LINCOLN HAMILIS 100 per cent. claret. Free claret. 'It gulps down the men—but shrinks from the measures!'"

FILMORE REPUDIATES LINCOLN.—The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, "is authorized and requested by Mr. Fillmore himself"—to say that there is no truth whatever in the report that he will support the Chicago nominations. We quote as follows from the Commercial:

"So far as we know Mr. Fillmore's sentiments, they remain the same as they were in 1856. He has ceased to be a public man, but not to feel an interest in the welfare of the Republic, and he deprecates all sectional parties as dangerous to the welfare and peace of the country. In that category he includes the Republican organization. We do not. If he has any preferences, we doubt not they are directly for Bell and Everett."

The Canadian Canal Tolls.

We learn by the Canadian papers that official notice has been given of the removal of some of the restrictions on trade passing through the Canals of the Province. The St. Catharines Journal says:

"We are authorized to announce that the Tolls collected on the Welland Canal from Saturday last (19th inst.) will be reduced upon the vessels passing the St. Lawrence Canal, subject to the condition of an order in Council to be forthwith passed."

The Wheeling Union says, it is a mistake to suppose that the Honorable Abraham Lincoln is not a shrewd man. A few months ago he went on a lecturing tour and delivered a series of most dismal harangues on record at the round rate of \$200 each! He was willing to instruct the people if they were willing to pay for it. We presume he will go into the show business again after the November election, and make money—administration 15 cents; children half price. Wise and most magnanimous Lincoln—prudent and far-seeing showman!

But he rode a lecturing—Abraham the bold—he taught the people morals and pocketed their gold.

News of the Week.

Another revolution is in progress in New Grenada.

The Philadelphia Journal says Lincoln is Seward without Seward's brains.

FRED DOUGLASS has returned home to take an active part with his political friends in the Lincoln campaign.

A few days ago a couple of deaf mutes were married at Cleveland. There will be peace in that family.

A soldier of the Revolution, named Henry Shaff, aged 106 years, died recently in Berkshire, Tioga Co., N. Y.

The coal oil works at Hartford, Mahoning Co., were consumed by fire on the 23d. Loss \$6,000. No insurance.

EVERYTHING is upon an equality "out west." The very nature of the atmosphere declares that all shall have a "fair shake."

S. T. TRUMBLE committed suicide at Mishawaka, Ind., on Saturday night last, by taking laudanum. It is supposed he was insane.

THE RIVAL ELEPHANTS.—Van Amburgh's Hannibal and the Chicago Hannibal. The one is vicious, the other goes for "Vico."

The Alta California, at San Francisco says, it has paid \$14,000 for overland mail and pony express news in the four months to the 1st of May.

Hon. Samuel D. Ingraham, formerly Secretary of the Treasury under Gen. Jackson, died at Trenton, N. J., on the 5th inst., aged eighty-one years.

All the Republican Senators but Trumbull, voted against the Mexican treaty. War is predicted with Mexico within six months.

THE JOINT WORM IN VIRGINIA.—Alarm news comes from all portions of Virginia of the ravages of the fly and joint worm.

The Lincolmites have at last been enabled to raise a pole. The occurrence took place in Lawrence county, Ohio. They say they mean to keep it standing.

The wife of Mr. Chlicotte, residing at Fort Wayne, was so frightened by the recent storm at that place, that she was seized with spasms, and died on the 31st inst.

It has been definitely ascertained that the coin which was discovered in 1840 "settling on a rail," selected that location on account of said rail having been split by Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois.

FURTHER hundred acres of watermelons have been planted in one township in a county in Indiana; it is calculated that these fifteen hundred acres will produce \$300,000 worth of melons.

Accounts from Texas state that the yellow fever is raging violently among the Indians on the frontier. Before the yellow fever and the endless wars the Indians cannot last much longer.

In the storm which passed over Washington on the night of the 26th inst., the residence of Judge Douglas was unroofed, and the rain poured in in torrents. Senator Douglas was at the time lying very ill with a throat disease.

A man named Brant, residing in Shaville, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, came to his death a few days ago, from a most extraordinary instance of gluttony and foolishness. He had just partaken of twenty-one boiled eggs at one meal.

It is astonishing that the three rails split by Lincoln thirty years ago, should have been marked so well as to be recognized. The haggling manner in which the work was performed may have distinguished those three rails from all others. If so they would compare favorably with some of his speeches.

A newly married couple who lived near Madison, Ind., were run down by the steamboat "Jacob Strader," on Friday last, while they were crossing the river in a small boat, and drowned. The captain, pilot and engineer of the boat have been arrested for man-slaughter.

A man named Richard Mackey was struck by lightning in Gurnsey county last week, felling him senseless to the ground. The rain falling on his face soon restored him to consciousness and although he suffered severely for a considerable time, he is now in a fair way of recovery.

A negro named Henry Brown, supposed to be one of Old Brown's confederates, at Harper's Ferry, as he labored with him on the farm, was run over by the cars, the other day, near Baltimore, killed. He had been drinking excessively.

WHILE we North Americans are getting pretty well ventilated by tornadoes and such things, the South Americans appear to be pretty well shaken up by earthquakes and such things. Several of these unpleasant "shakings" of our planet have recently occurred in South America, as well as in the West India Islands, doing much damage to property, and striking consternation to the hearts of the people.

A man named Crawley, while returning from the Opera House, in Cincinnati, with two females, whose names are unknown, was stabbed, and died almost instantly. His female companions say they have no idea who inflicted the wound. The affair is very mysterious, and the police are investigating it. The wound is very small and deep, as though made with one of those slender daggers which are sometimes found on courtesans when arrested.

Rev. Mr. Northrop, the young American preacher who has gained such a popularity in London, has been invited by Mr. Spurgeon to fill his pulpit during his absence on the continent. A London publisher has in press an autobiography of Mr. Northrop, to be published in a cheap form, that the masses may satisfy their curiosity in regard to the antecedents of this American clerical champion.

DEATH IN THE FAMILY OF SENATOR DOUGLASS.—Senator Douglas has met with a most severe affliction, which bears heavily upon himself and his estimable lady, in the loss of their little daughter and only child, who died on Tuesday of scarlet fever. It is understood, the child, though only a year old, was exceedingly interesting and intelligent, and her death is a severe bereavement. The sickness and death of his child was the cause of the absence of Senator Douglas in the Senate last week.

THE NEXT CENSUS.—The apportionment under the census now being taken will be reported to the next session of Congress. This will afford ample time to the Legislatures which only meet biennially, as well as the others, to district their several States. The thirty-seventh Congress being the fifth under the present apportionment, the next apportionment will not, by the law of 1850, go into effect until the thirty-eighth Congress, the term of which commences March 4th, 1863.

As old darkey in Washington, who supposed from the extraordinary preparations that were being made to receive the Japanese embassy, that it was composed of a superior order of beings, delivered himself thus, after those strangers arrived: "Why dey ain't nothin' more'n colored folks wid der heads shaved." Plenty colored folks in this town whiter den dey is. Better not come here. Go to foolin' round, somebody snake 'em and sell to New Orleans. De Lord bless us, anyhow, niggers is lookin' up."

Mr. Sumner's Speech.

Mr. Sumner, since his recovery to perfect health and the resumption of his seat in the United States Senate, has delivered his second we believe, and most labored speech. It is like all the speeches which will be delivered in Congress during its present session by Republican members, designed to advance their party's interests and elect their candidates. Its subject is, of course, the wrongs and sufferings of the enslaved negro race in our otherwise free and happy country. He says "the barbarism of slavery appears first in the character of slavery and secondly in the character of slave masters."

We have not taken the pains to ascertain the exact number of times the word slave and its compounds and synonyms occur in his speech. A law estimate, we think, would be a thousand. From this our readers can form a fair estimate of the character of the speech. It is in keeping with all the speeches of Republicans at this time. It supports the irrepressible conflict doctrines of Seward and the Abolition doctrines of Garrison. It demonstrates beyond the power of caviling that the abolition of negro slavery, in all the States of the Union is the great object and aim of the self-styled Republican party, and that to accomplish it they are willing to trample the Constitution on their fathers' graves in the dust, and incite State insurrections in those States where slave of the negro race exists by law.

We are glad Mr. Sumner has spoken so pointedly and so directly on the subject. It will remove all excuses which lovers of our country and of the sovereignty of the States of our Confederation might or possibly have for voting the Republican ticket or for supporting that sectional party.—New York News.

Frightful Accident.

A GIRL TIED TO A COW'S TAIL AND DRAGGED TO DEATH!—A terrible accident occurred in the town of Delhi, Delaware county, a week ago yesterday, which resulted in the death of a little girl seven years old. The parties to the sad occurrence were William Scott, a lad 17 years old, and his half-sister, Elizabeth Doby, the victim. The boy had been sent to take the cows to pasture, the little girl accompanying him. He had with him a piece of rope with which he was to bring back one end of the rope around the body of his sister, and the other end to the cow's tail. When the cow had proceeded a short distance in this way, followed by the girl, the latter stumbled and fell, which so frightened the cow that she ran off at a furious rate, dragging the poor girl by the girl's head struck a solid rock, crushing in the skull, and at the same time the cow's tail pulled out, so great was the force of the resistance. The girl was also badly cut around the face, neck and head. She was taken up by the boy and carried home, where she breathed but two or three times before expiring. The boy is said to be rather deficient in intellect, and it is supposed that he did not realize the imminent danger in which his sister was placed by his mischievous conduct.

The Tribune on Lincoln.

A short time since the New York Tribune showed conclusively because Seward and Chase were so thoroughly committed to the Higher Law doctrine, they would not be elected, and it then said: "If we can not probably elect Seward or Chase, it will be in vain to nominate instead either Banks or Fossenden, or Dayton or Lincoln." The Tribune felt the force of the reasoning that it was an insult to the intelligence of the whole country to ask it to vote for a candidate committed to war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt, on the fifteen slave States on the pretext that such is necessary to keep the free States free! Such a candidate is Abraham Lincoln!

Let the patriotic element of the country rise above party and defeat this ruinous sectionalism.—Buffalo Courier.

It is given out that Messrs. Bright, Fitch and Gwin will vote against the admission of Kansas into the Union until she shall comply with the provisions of the English Bill. Mr. Bright has avowed his position to be in accordance with this statement.

Lincoln's Strong Points.

The Chicago Press and Tribune, an enthusiastic Lincoln paper, gives a description of "Old Abe" which we venture to say is one of the silliest attempts to magnify a small subject, which has occurred since the days of "the great Tawdry," the renowned inventor of the wonderful flood gate smoothing iron." We quote a few sentences, by way of vindicating our opinion:

"His [Abraham's] arms are long, but not unusually so for one of his height; his lower limbs are not disproportioned to his body."

"What a man he must be, to be sure! His arms being within the bounds of reason, and his 'pins' adapted to his body. No mention being made of his feet, we infer that they are not 'unreasonably' small. His hair is described with sufficient accuracy for the purposes of the campaign, but rather too briefly to be entirely satisfactory."

"His hair is black, and though thin, is wiry." Good! Who can object to this black hair, provided it be "wiry." We are all so informed in the same article that Abraham's "frame" "tho' not muscular, is wiry." Talk enough on that score. Now contemplate his head!

"His head defies description. It never resembles that of Clay than that of Webster, but is unlike either."

Miraculous mug! Not only indescribable, but (what is still more strange) it is unlike either Clay's or Webster's! Curiously stands in obliquity and woe! Mayhap his noggin is "swollen?" Or must we fall reluctantly back upon the probability that it is

"A head no hellstone can cure." We are informed however, that "it is well set upon his shoulders." This is a consolatory fact, and justifies the hope that it will remain on his shoulders as long as he lives.

His nose is "Roman" and his mouth "wide cut." There is nothing very peculiar about his appetite, except that "he loves a good dinner."—a conclusive fact that he is not altogether unlike Clay and Webster, and the rest of mankind. He doesn't use Tobacco, but we regret to hear that he swears a little when he gets into a "towering rage." Hearken!

"A friend says that once, when in a towering rage, in consequence of the efforts of certain parties to perpetrate a fraud on the State, he was heard to say, 'They shan't do it, I'm in.'"

Good gracious, Abraham! you should "skip those hard words." Otherwise the Quakers will be down on you. "Swear not at all," is one of their cardinal articles, and not even the remarkable fact that your "lower limbs are not disproportioned to your body," will save you from their just indignation, if ever you are heard to repeat the offense. The following paragraph touching his morals, is also slightly dubious, inasmuch that a fertile imagination might construe it to his hurt. Observe:

"We doubt if he ever indulges in any games of chance."

On a question like that, Mr. editor, you ought either to be certain or silent. But there is one thing very certain, to wit: "The game he is indulging in just now, is evidently not one of 'chance' for him, for he will be beaten so bad this fall that the very citizens of Springfield will forget the color of his hair, and rejoice at his 'winning' no more forever."

Be not Deceived.

Some of the Republican politicians and newspapers, who profess to a degree of conservatism on the slavery question, and pretend to be horrified at the doctrines of Chase, Seward, Giddings, and others, are trying to make the people, the honest voting men, believe that Mr. Lincoln was selected at Chicago because he was a moderate man and held opinions adverse to the "higher law" and "irrepressible conflict" doctrines of the leaders of the party. But that is not true, and the people must take care that they are not deceived by such statements. In the speech made by Mr. Lincoln in this city last fall, he referred to the fact that Mr. Seward proclaimed the "irrepressible conflict" doctrine at Rochester, and said, "while I am here on this subject, I cannot but express gratitude that this true view of this element of discord among us—as I BELIEVE IT—is attracting more and more attention. I do not believe that Gov. Seward uttered that sentiment because I had done so before, but because he reflected on the subject and saw the truth of it." Here Mr. Lincoln claims the paternity of this "irrepressible conflict," and takes especial care to guard against the impression that Mr. Seward was its author. Those, therefore, who attempt to palm Mr. Lincoln off as a moderate man on the slavery question do it at the expense of truth. He is a man after Joshua R. Giddings' own heart—a real out and out "higher law" abolitionist. Statesman.

The Derby Races—Umpire Comes in Eleven.

The Derby Races in England came off on the 22d, Mr. Ten Broeck's horse Umpire, came to the post behind ten competitors. This will disappoint many in this country who have bet heavily on Umpire, but the New York Herald truly says, no doubt:

"Mr. Ten Broeck did not take his horses to England for the purpose of vindicating the reputation of the United States in an equine point of view. His business is to win money on the turf, and he runs his horse to suit his betting book. If he could do better by making Umpire come in eleventh than by getting him in first, then eleventh he would assuredly be the glory of the American eagle, the invincibility of the star spangled banner, the recollections of our Revolutionary heroes, patriots and sages, the Fourth of July, Eighth of January and so on, to the contrary notwithstanding."

Thornaby was the winner. It is believed the amount of money that changed hands on Umpire reached a million pounds. Ten Broeck lost nothing but gained nearly \$50,000. London correspondents say he was "calm as Summer" over his defeat. No wonder.—National Democrat.

Singular freak of nature. We were reliably informed a few days ago, that Judge Johnson, of Swan township, Vinton county, has a couple of fine cows, good stock, each of which had a calf, one entirely destitute of hair, the other having only a small tuft on one ear and one leg; the skin is as smooth as that on a man's arm, and really sunburnt, which the calves do not seem to enjoy very much. The Judge is protecting them as well as he can with a view of raising them.—Hocking County Republican.

GEN. JESSER died at Washington on Saturday, of paralysis, aged 70 years.

THE TORNADO.

FURTHER ACCOUNTS.

We continue to receive the most painful accounts of the terrible tornado in Western Illinois and Eastern Iowa.—When the facts are all gathered up, and a full statement of them made, it will appear that no similar calamity ever has begun to equal this one in actual destruction of life and property, and in all the attendant frightful circumstances. Severe as the storm was, and great as was the damage done, on the Illinois side of the Mississippi river, the storm visited with far greater violence the section of Iowa lying between Cedar Rapids and the river.—An extra sheet received from the press of the Mt. Vernon News, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, contains the following thrilling account of the tornado and its disastrous effects in that quarter. This extra sheet is dated Monday, June 12th, and its contents we here give in full.

We have to record, this morning, of the most terrible visitations that ever desolated a country inhabited by men. About six o'clock last night a terrible whirlwind, passed, a mile South of our town, from West to East. When first seen, probably six or seven miles away, it had the appearance of a large black shaft or column, shaped like an upright lance, extending from a tremendous threatening cloud, which for some time had been hanging over the West, to the ground. Homesteads watched it as it swept on its course, seemingly bearing directly toward Mt. Vernon. It was attended with a heavy rain, as of a hundred torrents of rain. Bands of trees could be seen in the air, while the flames and the flakes of clouds thrown from its sides showed its whirling motion.

When within two miles of our place people were seeking safety in cellars, or in some cases running wildly about the streets, it veered on the corner, and swept by in full sight—audible but fearful.

At that point the house and shop of a Mr. Cunningham were entirely destroyed, his wife and family nearly injured. A few persons on a nearby street remained of the house and two large barns of Mr. James Burge. Two of his children, a grown up son and a small daughter, fell by the house, since which Mr. William Wain, brother of E. D. Wain of this place, and a young man by the name of Columbus Sparks, happened to be in or near the house at the time were afterwards picked up mortally injured. Several persons were saved by reaching a root house, partly under ground, others by lying down flat upon the earth. A little eastward, the house and barn of Mr. Clark Thompson were utterly demolished. His family, by running down in the cellar, escaped for some reason he did not go with them, and so lost his life. Close by, Mr. Joseph Smith and family were much hurt, but not so dangerously. His house was torn down, his large barn turned partly around and carried fifty feet.

The power and force of this "demon of the elements" must have been immense. We reached the path of its fury less than an hour after it went by. We found a hundred men, many of whom were around mule and wagon. The sufferer here was torn away, but there were other evidences of its fearful mission. Houses gone, utterly gone and nothing but skeletons and masses of lumber and shingles were left. Where they had been trees, one and two feet in diameter, and even larger, uprooted and hurled many rods, rubbed of branches and foliage; carcasses of horses, cattle, and swine strewn the forest beyond.

And yet the track of the whirling demon was not more than twenty rods in width—we speak of the central force which worked the destruction; outside of that there was a mighty wall, but no such traces of power were left.

On eastward it continued its wild work. As it passed south of us, another one of less power seemed to form just north of town and bear off toward Lisbon. Between here and there it was met by a fragment which had broken away from the main storm, when, with increased fury it swept north of that village, overthrowing two houses, overturning a windmill, and doing much damage to the property of the people. It then passed on to join the main current farther east.

We were told by Dr. Hammer, this morning, that when he observed the storm, and saw it coming, he ran to his house, and there he lay down, and in an instant it would sweep down, destroying everything before it. Here we noticed nothing of the kind, it always hugged the earth with the embrace of a friend.

Of its course East of Lisbon we have not the particulars. It is certain, however, that between there and Pioneer Grove, eight or ten miles were lost, and most of the property destroyed. The destruction of property is even greater there. Here, on his way, when last heard from, in the least placed.

The town is shrouded in gloom. Stores and all places of business are closed. Men are going to and coming from the scene of disaster, or in knots upon the streets talking in subdued tones. Various unnumbered rumors are passing from mouth to mouth. Some say that, as the storm passed, they distinctly saw human bodies whirling in the air.

Our recent evidence of the hurricane's force. One man found the blade of a sharp plow so firmly driven into a tree that he could not pull it out. Meanwhile preparations are making for the funerals.

Appended is a list of the killed and wounded, so far we can learn:

Killed.—William Wain, Patrick Leach, Columbus Sparks, Clarkson Thompson, a son of James Burge, a boy not named, and a young woman, evidently brought across the Cedar in the storm.

Injured.—The family of Mr. Cunningham, little girl mortally, Stephen Smith, mortally. Family of James Burge, Joseph Smith and family, Henry H. Fuller.

Overland Mail—Interesting from California, China and Japan.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., June 10.

The Overland Mail route, with its passengers and mail, has been delayed for the last few days later than by the Pony Express, arrived here at eight o'clock this morning. The San Francisco papers contain the following highly important news from Japan and China for the month of May three days later than by the Pony Express, arrived here at eight o'clock this morning. The San Francisco papers contain the following highly important news from Japan and China for the month of May three days later than by the Pony Express, arrived here at eight o'clock this morning.

The steamer Yagata, with news from China to April 10th, reports that the Chinese have concluded to pay the English and French Governments their expenses, and accede to all their demands.—The ports and navigation of the rivers are to be free.

The Attorneys are charged by the China Consulate with having been engaged in the Cochin trade, and a proclamation has been issued by distinguished Chinese official, warning them against the practice of kidnapping.

The Prince of Huitano, who was at the head of the present Japanese Government, was assassinated on the 15th of March. He was going from his house to the palace with his retinue, when he was attacked by two assassins, who were wounded and could not escape, but his head cut off by his comrades and carried off, to prevent their being recognized. Two of the assassins were prisoners of high rank, and had the privilege given them of cutting open their abdomens with a sword,

thereby preventing their property being confiscated, and saving their families from the disgrace which would result upon them had they been beheaded. Thirty people were beheaded on the 1st of April, having been interested in the affair.

Since the death of the Emperor, the Chinese have reigned the treaty was made, there has been an entire change in the government, the present dynasty being opposed to foreign intercourse, throwing every obstacle in the way to interrupt trade and commerce, that they possibly can do, without violating the treaty. The opposition, at the head of which is Prince Miao, is reported as being as strong as the present government, and insurrection is momentarily expected. Guardhouses with stands of arms are numerous, both in the towns and along the road to the city of Jehu. All foreigners are requested not to go out after dark, and are advised by their respective Consuls to go armed at all times.

The Summer Threats.

WASHINGTON, June 9.

Information was lodged with Mayor Herr, without the knowledge of Mr. Sumner, that the latter's room was improperly invaded, and that threats had been made against his life. The Mayor promptly investigated the matter and procured an affidavit as to who the principal party was and the substance of the language he employed toward Mr. Sumner. Upon ascertaining the fact that the offender committed the act while in a state of beastly intoxication and did not intend any injury to the Mayor and his guests, Mr. Barrett accompanied the gentleman, who gave him as Capt. Henry, to Mr. Sumner's room, about 9 o'clock to-night, and he duly apologized to Mr. Sumner, which was satisfactory to the latter.

Indian News.

St. Louis, June 10.

The Santa Fe correspondent of the Republican says the attack upon Fort Defiance by the Navajos was made from three different points, just after the setting of the sun, and the language he employed toward Mr. Sumner. Upon ascertaining the fact that the offender committed the act while in a state of beastly intoxication and did not intend any injury to the Mayor and his guests, Mr. Barrett accompanied the gentleman, who gave him as Capt. Henry, to Mr. Sumner's room, about 9 o'clock to-night, and he duly apologized to Mr. Sumner, which was satisfactory to the latter.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT NASHVILLE.

THE undersigned is now receiving from the east—new styles of spring and summer stock of goods, consisting of Dry-Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Notions &c., &c. All of which will be sold at lower prices than any other establishment in this region of country.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS &c., of every style and variety. Also, Sails, Salt, Fish &c., which will be sold at the lowest prices.

Hats and Caps, Bonnets, &c., &c.

SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS!

Will be sold VERY CHEAP. Thankful for past favors he hopes a continuance of the same.

Cash paid for Wheat and Cloverseed!